

by the remains. Shortly thereafter, the site was visited by members of HCRAT and the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office. In addition to agreeing upon some procedures for protecting and, ultimately, for reburying the remains, we took the opportunity to discuss with the Hopi some puzzling aspects of site MU 125's archeological context. Excavation in a variety of contexts had produced a high frequency of groundstone fragments; in addition, few complete artifacts were found in a burned room where charred roof material and architectural debris lay directly upon the floor. These characteristics of MU 125 are in sharp contrast to those of Site 17, a nearby site where complete groundstone artifacts and other intact artifacts, such as ceramic vessels, were found undisturbed on the floors of burned structures.

According to the Hopi, it is not unreasonable to assume that portions of Site MU 125 were deliberately burned, and potentially usable artifacts, such as groundstone, were intentionally shattered, to achieve "closure" on the settlement's abandonment. In other words, by eliminating the possibility that, after being abandoned, Site MU 125 could be revived, people would have to dedicate themselves instead to making their new settlement thrive. Based on a more complete sample of subsurface contexts, we now think that, in fact, abandonment of MU 125 had been planned (only a handful of unbroken objects have ever been recovered) and that return was not anticipated and, most likely, was definitely discouraged. In addition, it should be noted that another reason given by the Hopi for the abundant groundstone fragments was that, because they are so visible on the ground's surface, they were overt signals that this Hisatsinom settlement (MU 125) had been sealed and that further use of the site was unwarranted.

Native Peoples and Archeological Research

In closing, we would like to comment on several aspects of our experiences with the Hopi that have consequences for the conduct of archeological inquiry in the United States. American archeology has evolved to the point where, at least with respect to research conducted on federal lands, the opinions of native peoples must be actively pursued. Gone are the days, hopefully, when archeologists consult native peoples only (i) because they must in order to secure a permit or (ii) as an afterthought. The direct involvement of Hopi people in UBARP exemplifies how the set of potential interpretations of archeological variation can be expanded to the benefit of all. Our collective experience has been that knowledge of the cultural past, in this case conceptions of how prehistoric pueblo people may have used upland woodland environments a millennium ago, has been amplified by actively engaging the Hopi in matters that routinely face archeologists, e.g., ascertaining sources of assemblage variation and testing hypotheses regarding settlement abandonment processes. Approached in this fashion, we are optimistic that archeological research ultimately will become unquestionably anthropological in both scope and content.

Notes

¹ For example, see *Anthropological Archaeology* by Guy Gibbon (Columbia University Press, 1984).

² *Savages and Scientists* by Curtis Hinsley (Smithsonian Institution Press, 1981).

³ *On the Edge of Splendor* by Douglas W. Schwartz (School of

American Research Press, 1990).

⁴ *The Grand Canyon: Intimate Views* edited by Robert C. Euler and Frank Tikalsky (University of Arizona Press, 1992).

Dr. Alan P. Sullivan III is Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. John A. Hanson is Forest Archeologist for Kaibab National Forest, Williams, Arizona. Ms. Rebecca A. Hawkins is President of Algonquin Consultants, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio and tribal archeologist for the Shawnee Nation, United Remnant Band.

Canadian/US Curatorial Services Joint Ventures Proposed

Ann Hitchcock
Rodger McNicoll

Continuing a tradition of joint meetings, begun in 1990 (see CRM, Vol. 17, No. 3, p. 27), between Parks Canada and U.S. National Park Service officials, curators of both agencies met last August to share ideas and strategies in areas of mutual concern. The meeting was held at Campobello.

Follow-up Actions

This first meeting of NPS and Parks Canada curators was characterized by mutual discovery that the two curatorial programs have several overlapping concerns that would benefit by sharing of developmental activities, analyses, and decisions. The group identified follow-up actions, or joint ventures, that would be mutually beneficial, that will be initiated now, and will show results in the near term. The actions are summarized below.

Information Sharing

Share information on the selection/development of collection management database management systems, including software evaluation and data standards. Parks Canada will provide NPS information on and copies of the Visual Dictionary as it develops.

Planning and Training

Invite individuals from the other organization to participate in collection management planning project teams. Open training opportunities to individuals from both organizations and advertise accordingly. Promote exchanges of personnel between the two organizations. Establish a protocol to facilitate the above planning and training.

Communications

Establish a joint electronic bulletin board for museum professionals in Parks Canada and NPS, through Internet or other means. Share information on planning, training, research developments, standards, exhibit and interpretive development, conservation, and other issues.

Critical Issues Workshop

In 1996, present a joint training workshop on the issues particular to the management of natural and cultural resource collections within an ecosystem context.

(Hitchcock and McNicoll—continued on page 32)

Museum Equipment and Supplies

Share information on sources and collaborate on research and development for museum equipment and supplies to achieve efficiency and cost savings.

Environmental Issues

Coordinate research and development on environmental monitoring and control, especially with respect to control in historic structures housing museum collections.

In addition to the above actions, a long-term goal was identified to promote the use of First Nations terminology for ethnographic objects by developing a visual dictionary.

The joint ventures outlined above should encourage cross-fertilization of ideas and provide an economy of effort. Beyond the Critical Issues Workshop proposed for

1996, the participants recommended that joint meetings be held periodically, ideally every two years.

Ann Hitchcock, NPS Chief Curator, and Carol Sheedy, Parks Canada Acting Director, Heritage Presentation and Public Education Branch, provided overall coordination for the meeting. Rodger McNicoll and Rene Chartrand, Senior Curators, Heritage Presentation and Public Education Branch, represented Ms. Sheedy at the meeting. Jean Swearingen, Alaska Regional Curator, and Virginia Lockett, Parks Canada Interpretive Curator, Prairie and Northwest Territories Region, solicited topics from participants and developed the agenda. John Maounis, North Atlantic Regional Curator, and Margot Magee Sackett, Parks Canada Regional Manager, Curatorial Services, Atlantic Region, coordinated local arrangements.

Association for Preservation Technology International Annual Meeting 1995

Preservation: A Capital Opportunity! CALL FOR PRESENTATIONS

October 29 – November 5, 1995, in Washington, DC.

The Washington Chapter of APTI invites your proposal to present a technical session at the 1995 annual meeting in Washington, D.C. The meeting theme, **Preservation: A Capital Opportunity!**, will focus on preservation, conservation, and maintenance issues nationally and internationally, with special emphasis on resources unique to the city of Washington. Individuals and organizations are invited to present sessions or participate in roundtables within the broad conference theme, **Preservation: A Capital Opportunity!** Technical sessions will be held on Thursday, November 1 through Saturday, November 3 in the following four thematic categories:

1: Impact of Government Programs

Recent developments. Ever changing governmental presentation programs, standards, and requirements have an enormous impact on the everyday practice of the preservation professional. Technical sessions in this general area would inform APTI members of current developments in federal, state and local programs, including specialized briefing sessions. (For instance, APTI '95 plans to offer instruction in the General Services Administration HBPP computerized maintenance planning software program.)

Access and analysis. Washington affords unique access to government officials and programs critical to preservationists. APTI '95 welcomes presentations that analyze and evaluate local, state, and federal government activities that have had tremendous impact on the preservation industry over the years. These sessions may also provide critical feedback from APTI mem-

bers to the government officials who administer these programs.

Specific topics sought. APTI '95 invites participation by individuals and by the National Park Service (Washington and Denver service center), General Services Administration, Architect of the Capitol, Corps of Engineers, Smithsonian Institution, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and local and state preservation agencies or organizations. Further, APTI '95 invites proposals on EPA regulatory programs as they affect preservation, HUD and DOI preservation standards, accessibility standards, and recent ADA guidelines, among other topics.

2: Critique of Past Projects and Programs: "Lessons Learned"

Twenty years' progress has lessons to teach. Over the past 20 years, the preservation industry has matured at a rapid rate. Projects that were highly praised in the early 1970s may now be viewed with a more informed, and critical, eye. There is great value in revisiting projects and programs conceived in the past with the hope of learning from them, and assessing how they have withstood the test of time.

Bicentennial "boom" revisited.

Washington is an important laboratory for such study, as it was the site of a great volume of preservation projects during the 1976 Bicentennial period. These restoration projects now approach 20 years old, and many are being "re-restored" to the differing standards of the 1990s. As well, many fundamental preservation programs, such as the NPS Preservation Assistance Division technical publications program, are nearing their 20th year.

"Lessons" sought. APTI '95 seeks presentations that would explore past projects and programs with a view toward "lessons learned."

3: International, Preservation Activities

International crossroads. APTI '95 seeks presentation proposals about preservation activities in Canada and overseas. An

international crossroads, Washington is an appropriate setting for important technology transfer among individuals, countries, and cultures. APTI '95 will be seeking support from the embassies of Washington and would encourage overseas speakers to seek financial assistance through their own Washington embassies.

4: Technical Issues in Preservation and Conservation

Straightforward technical issues are sought for presentations at APTI '95, as is typical of any APTI annual meeting. The Washington planning committee suggests that the thrust of such presentations should have a tie in to the government impact on the treatment or work effort, or explain why such efforts differ when completed in conjunction with the federal or state program arena.

Proposal Format. Proposals may include individual or team presentations, panel discussions or other formats. A proposal abstract is required for all presentations. Please provide a one-page, typewritten proposal including: the title of the presentation; speaker name(s); affiliation/title of speaker(s); address, telephone and FAX numbers for each speaker; and a 250-word abstract of the presentation. Attach a one page resume for each speaker. Please add the following in block form at the top of the proposal:

Category/theme: _ Impact _ Critique
_ International _ Technical issues

Format: _ Lecture or slide presentation
_ Roundtable discussion _ Other:

Proposed length of presentation:
_ 15 minutes _ 30 minutes _ 45 minutes

Deadline for proposals: January 13, 1995

Proposals MUST BE RECEIVED no later than January 13, 1995. Please mail or FAX to the following:

APTI Washington '95, P.O. Box 16236, Alexandria, Virginia 22302-9998 USA; FAX: 703-684-7301.

Telephone inquiries may be made to: Baird M. Smith, 202-298-6700; or Caroline Alderson, 202-708-6164.